Sea Viking 2004

Scenario Brief

Unclassified

Draft

Current as of

23 Feb 2004

SV04 Scenario Summary

Rogue commander on Sumatra proclaims independent "Caliphate"

Rebels possess:

- **Significant regional anti-access capability**
- **Potential access to non-nuclear WMD**
- **Support from large numbers of pirates in Straits of Malacca**

Rebel actions threaten the survival of the government of Indonesia (GOI)

GOI requests US and international military support

CTF is formed to:

- **Conduct operations to open access to the Caliphate for GOI and Allied Forces**
- **Stop Caliphate bid for independence**
- **Neutralize the Pirates**

“Road to War”

- 2005—Ibn Ander appointed Military and Civil Governor of Riau on central Sumatra, including the islands in the Strait of Malacca. His capitol is Pekanbaru. The region is a vital industrialized and oil producing region of Indonesia’s largest island, Sumatra.
- 2006—A successful and competent leader, Ibn Ander brings stability and prosperity; is given the additional province of Sumatera Barat, giving him control of central Sumatra.
- A member of a old Sumatran family, Ibn Ander is related to pirates operating in the Malacca Strait.
- Ibn Ander and his clan have an inherent (but carefully hidden) dislike and distrust of the Javanese elite and their ethnic Chinese business associates. He is not afraid to play the “ethnic Chinese card” by inciting violence

Road to War (cont)

- 2007— Ibn Ander starts a 10 year plan for independence. Publicly he is a loyal competent Governor, privately he bribes, subverts or intimidates to gain control of all elements of power before declaring independence.

- Feb 2008 — Ibn Ander clandestinely allies with the Free Aceh terrorist movement. Expands to include other groups such as Jemaah Islamiah, Lasker Jihad, and Majelis Mujahadin Indonesia (MMI).

- May 2008 — Ibn Ander starts sleeper cells in Jakarta to disrupt and distract GOI

Road to War (cont)

- **July 2008—Ibn Ander cuts a deal with the Sujava Pirates. They follow his guidance and share the profits, he provides protection and "banking" services.**
- **2012 — Ibn Ander establishes an "shipping insurance" extortion scheme to finance his growing expenses.**
- **2014 — Pirate attacks effect world economies; UN authorizes multinational naval task force (TF Swashbuckler--TFS) to combat piracy.**
- **January 2015 — Ibn Ander needing more and more cash to finance his schemes, steps up the Pirate activity. Encounters between the pirates and TFS become deadly, several TFS patrol vessels are sunk or badly damaged.**
- **July 2015 — A CSG and ESG are sent to reinforce TFS.**

Road to War (cont)

- **Aug 2015 — Links between pirates and Ibn Ander revealed**
- **Sep 2015 — Caliphate operatives and terrorist cells in Jakarta plan terrorist attacks**
- **GOI Investigative Commission in Pekanbaru investigates rumors of rebellion. Commission attacked and killed after sending derogatory initial report.**
- **GOI sends commando unit to arrest Ibn Ander for treason**
- **Palace guard engages and defeats commando unit**

Road to War (cont)

- 1 October 20XX: Ibn Ander declares independence.
  - GOI mobilizes forces
  - GOI requests US, UK, AUS and UN assistance
  - UN authorizes a US led Combined TF (CTF Blue) to subsume TF Swashbuckler and stop Ibn Ander's bid for independence

- 2 Oct:
  - Caliphate conducts air strikes against loyalist air forces
  - Caliphate ground, coastal, & naval forces deploy out of garrison
  - Terrorists attack GOI military on Java IOT delay deployment

- 3 Oct: Caliphate destroys bridges on avenues of approach to slow advance of GOI forces moving slowly in from northwest and south. GOI division on Java will be ready to move in 6-12 days.

- 4 Oct: Caliphate makes token arrests of terrorists

- 5 Oct: Media tours Caliphate dual-use research and industrial facilities to disprove manufacture of chemical or biological agents

Characteristics of the Area of Operations

Relative Distances

Caliphate Urban Centers

Pekanbaru:

- Capital of Riau Province and Caliphate
- Highest per capita income in Indonesia
- Population in 2004: 561,000

Padang

- Oil and agricultural shipping center
- Commercial airport and university
- Population in 1997: 757,600

Dumai

- Oil refining and export port
- Population in 2002: 173,000

Terrain

- **Nation is three times the size of Texas**
- **Total national territory 5.2 million km: over 50,000 km of coastline**
- **17,508 islands total: 90% of land mass on five islands**
- **6,000 inhabited islands**
- **Worlds most volcanic active region: >100 active volcanoes**
- **Peak elevations range from 9,780’ to over 16,400’**

Vegetation

- **Peak elevations range from 9,780’ to over 16,400’**
- **Triple canopy jungle occurs from coastline to 3,000’**
- **Above 3,000’ jungle gives way to scrub brush**
- **Numerous rivers and swamps throughout Indonesia**

Restricted Terrain

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Terrain Implications

GOI

- Dismounted Ops
  - Relief, mountains
  - Jungle
  - Swamps
- Mounted Ops
  - Roads
  - Off-Road

Red

- Dismounted Ops
  - Relief – mountains
  - Jungle
  - Swamps
- Mounted Ops
  - Roads
  - Off-Road

- Well-developed road system allows mounted operations (primarily road-bound)
- Numerous small bridges may limit movement of heavy vehicles
- Mounted Off-road mobility very difficult
  - swampy terrain along east coast
  - dense jungle elsewhere
- Terrain better suited for dismounted small unit operations

MISSIONS IMPACTED <25% OF TIME MISSIONS IMPACTED >25% OF TIME MISSIONS IMPACTED >50% OF TIME

Weather

Climatology

- Main variable is rainfall linked to monsoon shift
  - -Rainy season (Nov-Mar); dry season (Apr-Oct)
  - -Wettest month in Sumatra is Dec and Jan in Java -
- Temperature uniform year-round (70s at night/80s during the day)
  - -Cooler in high areas with frost and snow
- Low clouds/visibility are common during morning hours
- Afternoon thunderstorms are common
- Generally winds are moderate and predictable
  - -From S and E during dry season; N and W during rainy season
  - -Local topography will produce significant variation
- South-facing coasts and southern islands most affected by ‘south’ monsoon (May-Sep)
- Northward-facing coasts and northern islands most affected by ‘north’ monsoon (Nov-Mar)

Weather Implications

Sumatra (Apr-Oct)

- Air operations (helo/UAV)
  - heavy rainfall
- CAS
  - Clouds @ 3000ft +
- Dismounted Ops
  - Heat / Humidity
- SSM Operations
  - Heavy rainfall
- Mounted Ops
  - Flooding

Air transport ops
- limited VFR conditions

Java (Apr-Oct)

- Air operations (helo/UAV)
  - heavy rainfall
- CAS
  - Clouds @ 3000ft +
- Dismounted Ops
  - Heat / Humidity
- SSM Operations
  - Heavy rainfall
- Mounted Ops
  - Flooding

Air transport ops
- limited VFR conditions

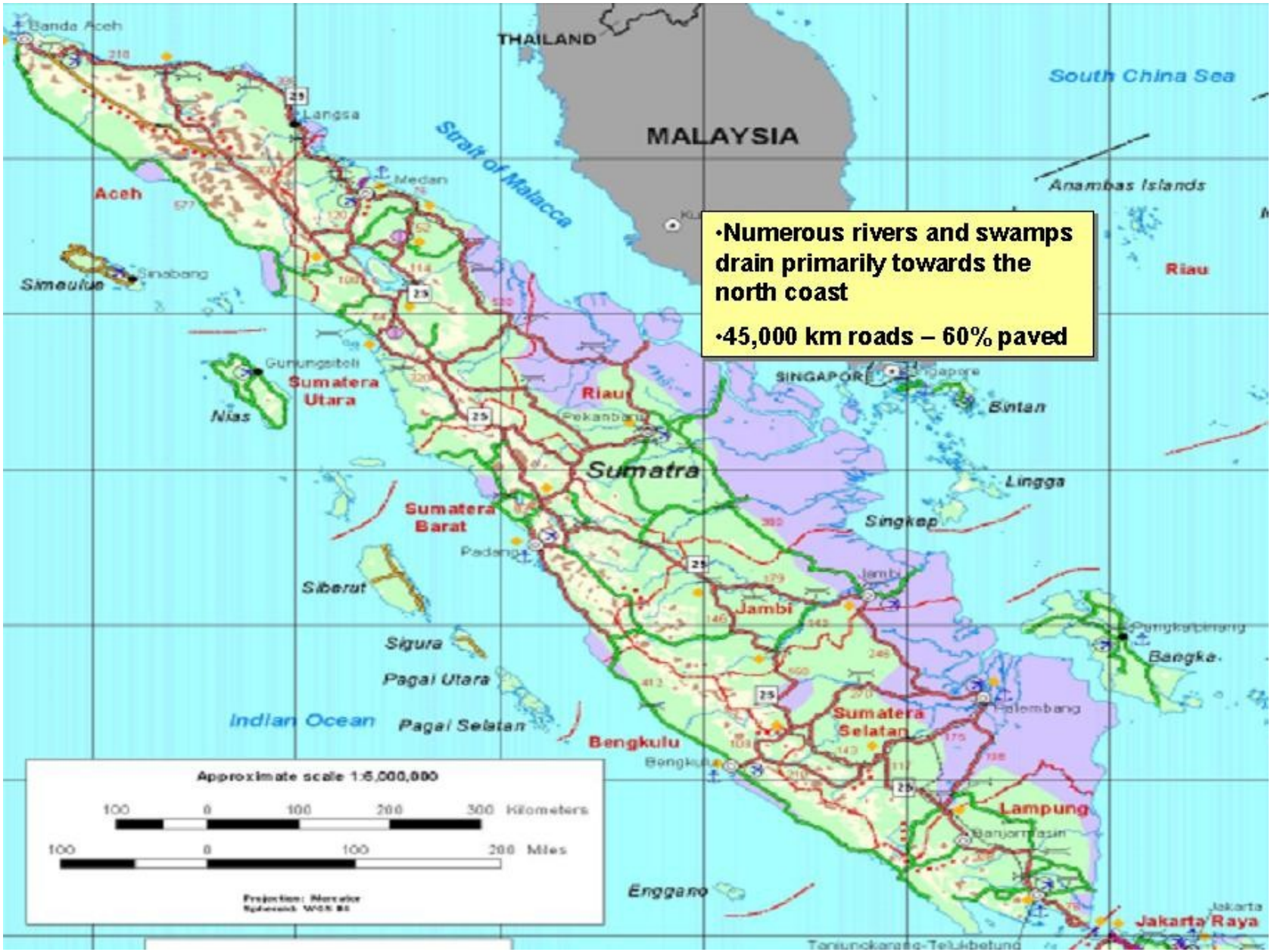
MISSIONS IMPACTED <25% OF TIME | MISSIONS IMPACTED >25% OF TIME | MISSIONS IMPACTED >50% OF TIME

Water Depth

(less than 100 m/328 feet/55 fathoms)

Infrastructure

Road Network



Airports and Airfields

Transportation - Major Ports

Sumatra contains 5,471km of inland waterways

Communications Network

Telephone: Continued development of telecommunications systems

- **130+ earth stations support long-distance direct dialing to over 140 cities**
- **266+ automatic telephone exchanges and 480 manual exchanges: capacity of 1 million telephone lines (ranks 23rd in world)**
- **Cellular phone operations and coverage continue to expand (ranks 39th in world)**

Television: Dominated by govt networks

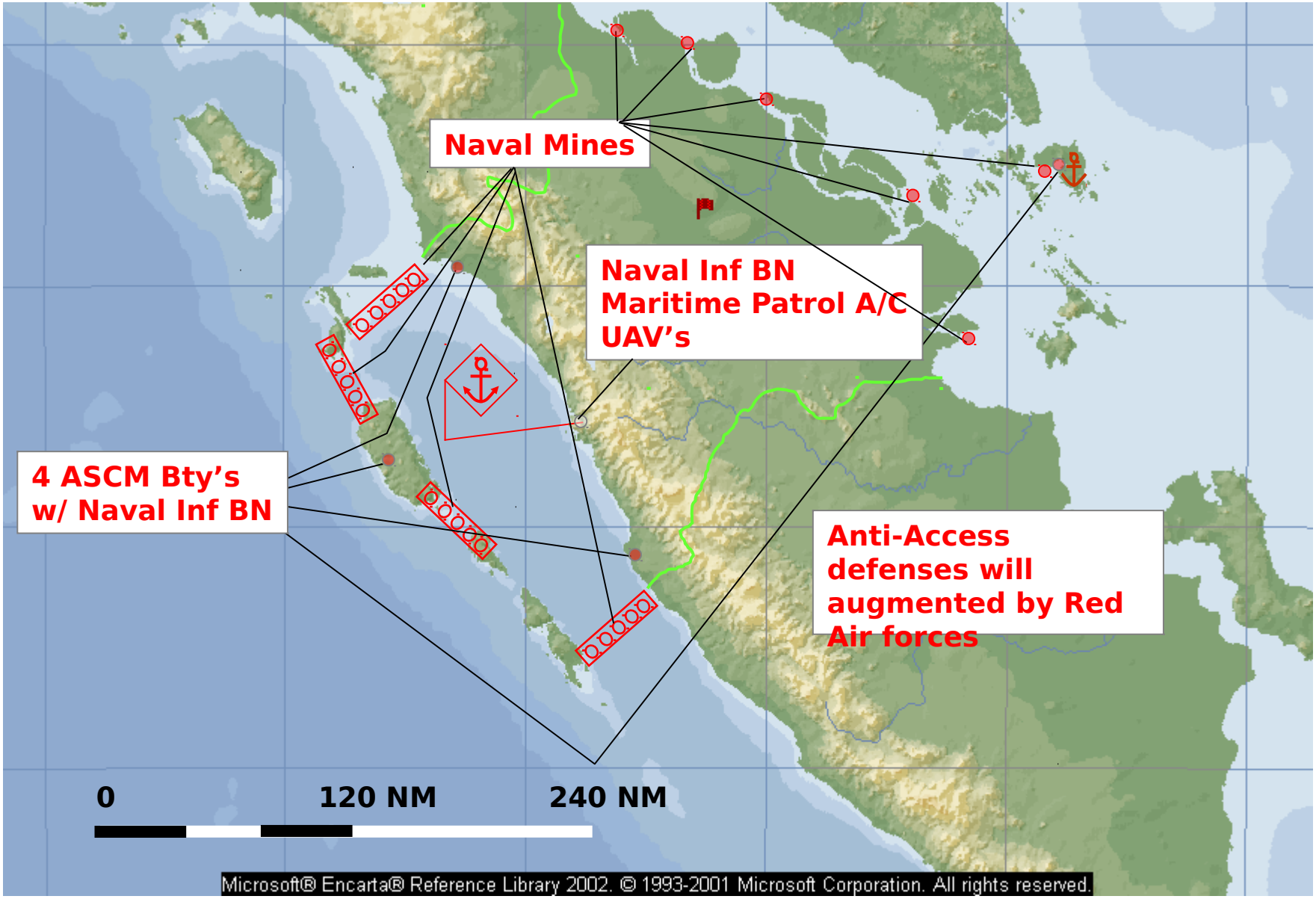
- **18 govt owned and 8 private stations**
- **Satellite communication carries television signals to every village**
- **Member of INTELSAT**
- **11.8 million TVs, or 58 per 1,000 people (ranks 17th in world)**

Caliphate Military Situation

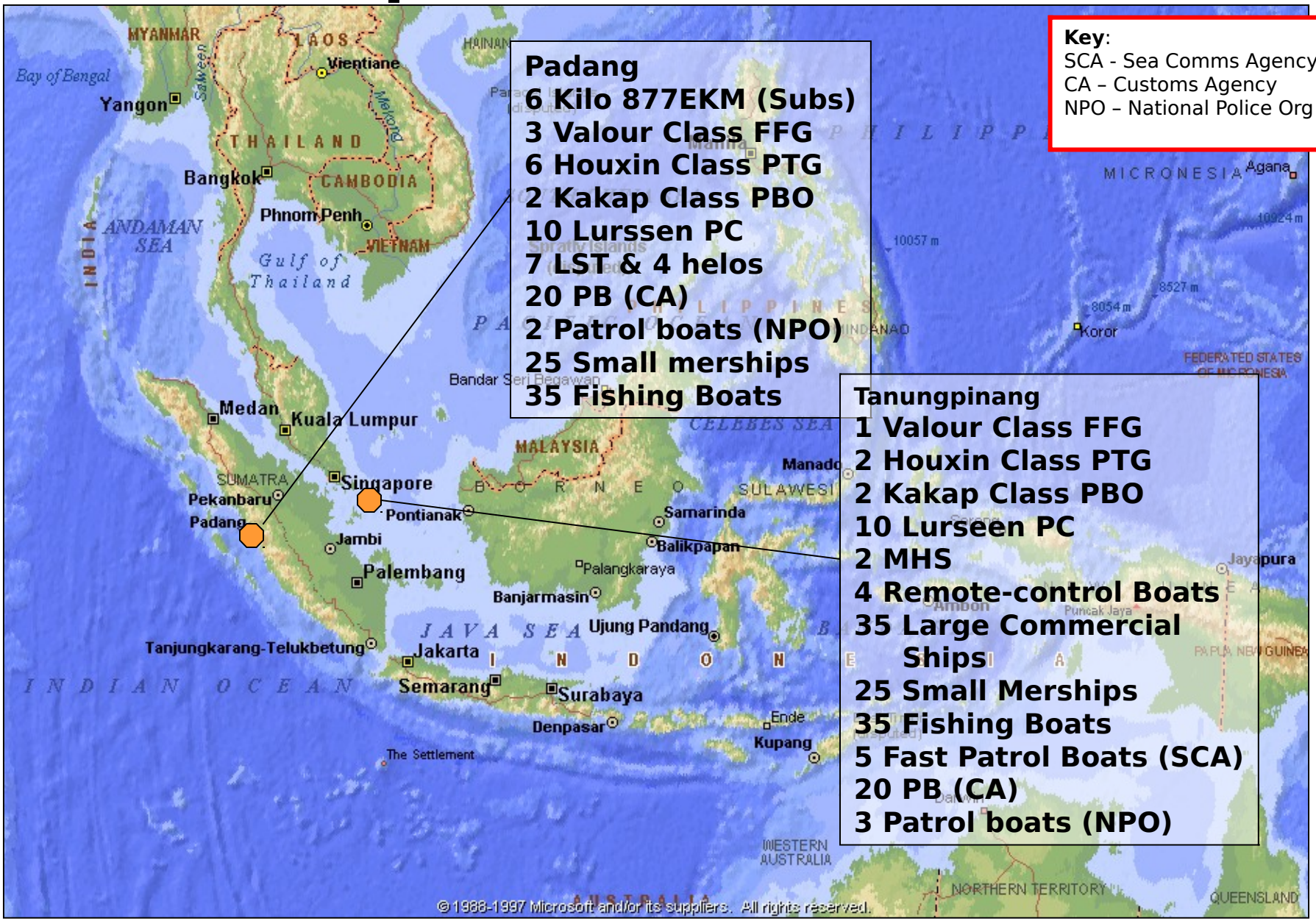
Caliphate Strategic Intent

- Objective: Gain independence
- Methodology:
  - Portray country as small Muslim nation attacked unjustly by rich Christian crusaders
  - Outlast initial GOI/US attacks
  - Invite international media – to showcase coalition "atrocities" in order to gain world support and sympathy
  - Inflict as many casualties as possible with air/naval attacks, delay with mines and obstacles in order to sway U.S. opinion and energize anti-war activists
  - Draw coalition forces into a MOUT/jungle fight to prolong the war and gain world support to stop hostilities
  - Ask for UN brokered cease fire in order to derail coalition's attack and gain de facto independence

Red Anti-Access Defenses



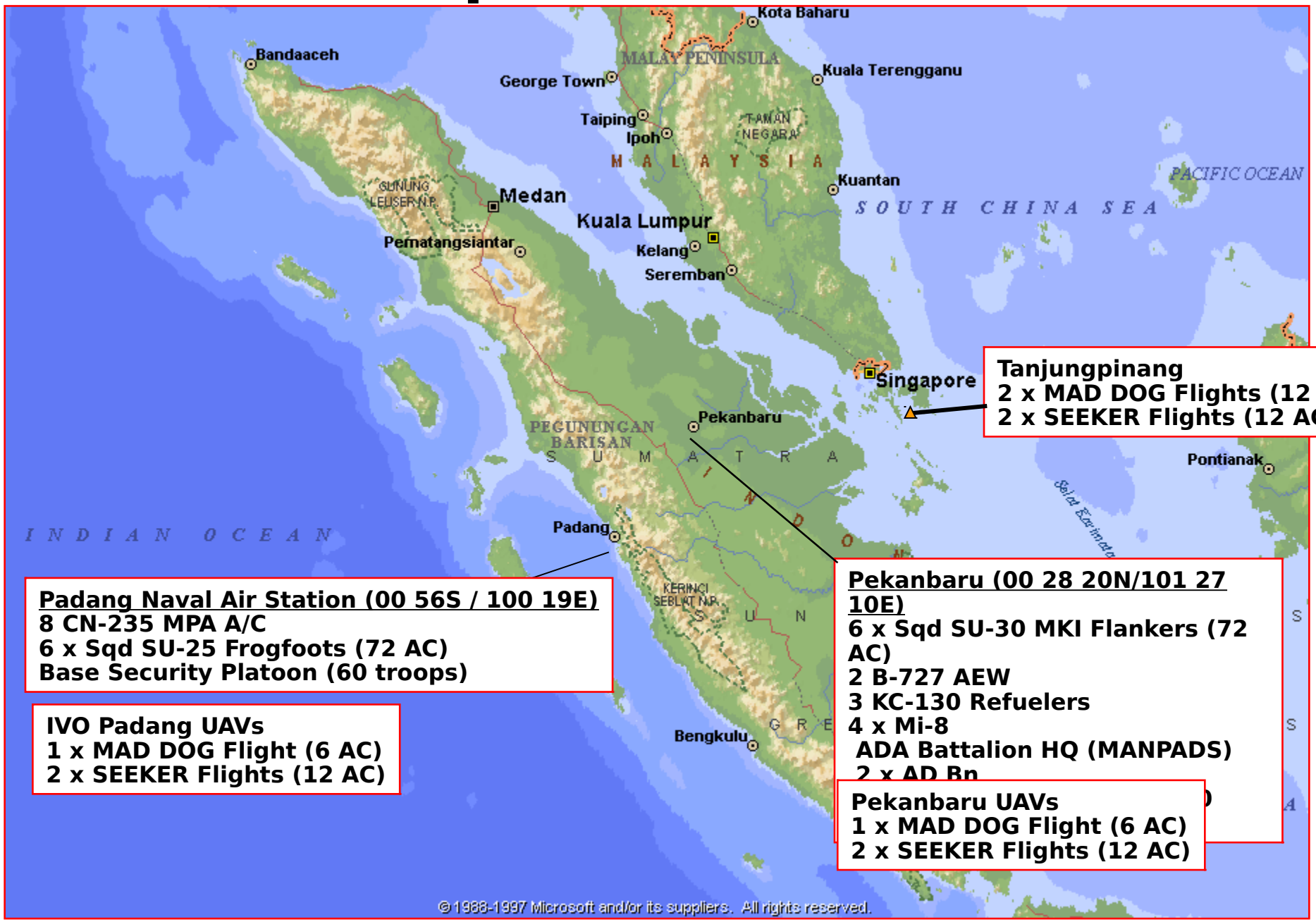
Caliphate Naval Forces



Caliphate Naval Disposition/Actions

- Major surface ships take station under air defense system umbrella, prepared to launch missile attacks
- Small boat force is dispersed to hide sites awaiting surge attack orders
- Subs deployed to operating areas and attack high value units
- Coastal missile batteries deployed in depth
  - Outer islands for long range engagements
  - Create kill zone between islands and mainland
  - Cover minefields
- Maritime patrol aircraft and pirate ships to provide over the horizon targeting data and coordinate ship missile attacks with surge air attack

Caliphate Air Force



Tanjungpinang
2 x MAD DOG Flights (12 A
2 x SEEKER Flights (12 AC)

Padang Naval Air Station (00 56S / 100 19E)
8 CN-235 MPA A/C
6 x Sqd SU-25 Frogfoots (72 AC)
Base Security Platoon (60 troops)

IVO Padang UAVs
1 x MAD DOG Flight (6 AC)
2 x SEEKER Flights (12 AC)

Pekanbaru (00 28 20N/101 27 10E)
6 x Sqd SU-30 MKI Flankers (72 AC)
2 B-727 AEW
3 KC-130 Refuelers
4 x Mi-8
ADA Battalion HQ (MANPADS)
2 x AD Bn

Pekanbaru UAVs
1 x MAD DOG Flight (6 AC)
2 x SEEKER Flights (12 AC)

Caliphate Air and Air Defense Disposition/Actions

- All available aircraft to conduct surge attack within 12 hrs after U.S. amphibious shipping detected
- High level (SA-10) IADS will also surge activity to gain early kills
- Deploy air defense assets in urban centers to counter engagement by coalition forces.
- Disperse MANPADS

Pirate Groups

Sujava Pirates – Sumatra and Java

- Loose Confederation to avoid turf wars
- Will follow Ibn Anders' guidance as long as it is profitable
- Mix of low observable speedboats and enhanced Dhows

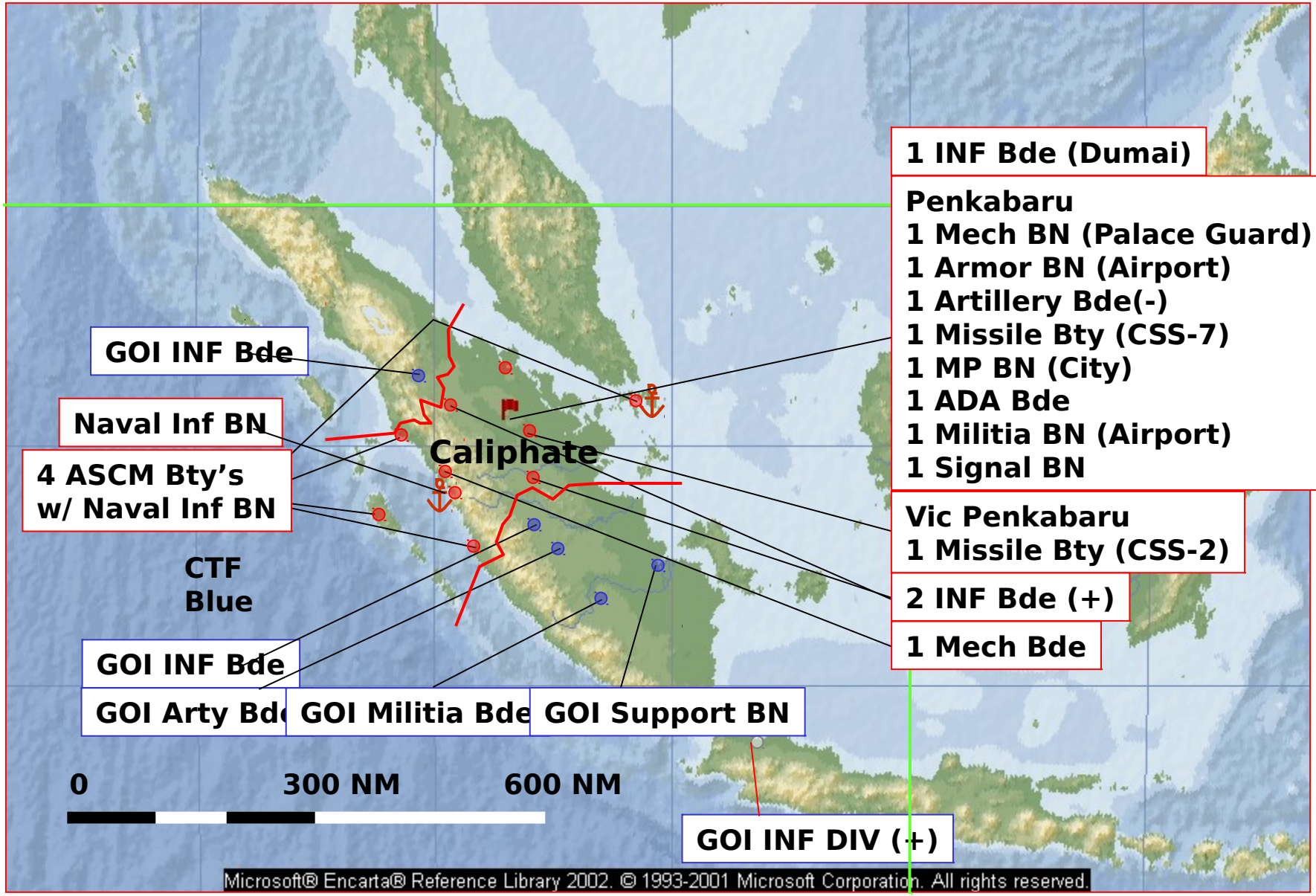
Yodaya Pirates – Malacca Strait & sea routes into Singapore

- Low observable, high performance speedboats
- Practical and ruthless, take only high pay-off goods, kill the crew, and abandon the ship

Caliphate Backed Insurgent Groups

Name	Base Area	Est. Strength
Free Aceh Movement	Sumatra	8,500
Laskar Jihad	Java	6,500
Jemaah Islamiah	Java/Southern Malaysia	3,200
Kumpulan Mujahideen	Malaysia /Central Sulawesi/ Central Kalimantan (Borneo)	4,600
Laskar Mujahideen	Maluku Islands/Western Timor	1,200
Islamic Defenders Front	Java	900
Abu Sayyaf	S. Philippines/N Kalimantan /Northern Sulawesi	1,000
Papuan Liberation Front	Iryan Jaya (Papua)	1,800

Caliphate Ground Forces



Caliphate Strengths and Weaknesses

- Strengths:
  - Access denial capability
  - Comm: Fully “wired”; able to maintain C2 with units
  - HUMINT: Agents in Jakarta; pirates in coastal waters, CI inside Caliphate
  - Knowledge of terrain

- Weaknesses:
  - High technology equipment
  - Military manpower pool
  - Operational intelligence collection

Caliphate Center(s) of Gravity & Critical Vulnerabilities

Center(s) of Gravity:

- Strategic: Centralized control of the diplomatic, information, military, economic aspects of the Caliphate.

- Operational: Anti-access denial capability.

- Tactical: The ability to deny access to the Caliphate.

Critical Vulnerabilities:

- Strategic:
  - Legitimacy of the Caliphate in the eyes of the people
  - Continued support of the military

- Operational: Intelligence collection capability

- Tactical: Concentration of assets at two airfields

Most Likely COA

Caliphate Objectives:

- Prolong conflict
- Increase U.S. and GOI casualties
- Cause fall of GOI government/withdrawal of U.S. forces

West Coast Defense:

- Seaward Defenses—CDCM, subs, missile boats, minefields, aircraft
- Coastal Defenses—Naval Infantry Brigade
- Counterattack Force—1st Mechanized Brigade

East Coast:

- Seaward Defenses—CDCMs, missile boats, pirate fleets
- Coastal Defenses—3rd Infantry Brigade

North-South Border: Defend with two infantry brigades, reserve in capital

Tactics: Blown bridges, minefields, MANPADs, MOUT, terrorism

Most Likely COA--Sketch

Most Dangerous COA

Continue to Defend on West Coast

Attack to North

- 1st Infantry Brigade
- 3rd Infantry Brigade along coast
- Light Naval Units to Support Attack

Attack to the South (Main Attack)

- 1st Mechanized Brigade
- 2nd Infantry Brigade
- 1st Armored Battalion
- CDCM, Small Missile Boats, and Air Defense Units to Support Attack

Unconventional Warfare

- Attacks on Ethnic Chinese
- Terrorist Attacks in Jakarta

Most Dangerous COA